

ANNUAL PROGRAM PERFORMANCE REPORT



Figure 1 CMDRR plan development in Belet Amin in Belet-Hawa

Program to Enhance Resilience in Somalia (PROGRESS)

FY 2015 Annual Program Performance Report

(October 1, 2014 – Sept 30, 2015)

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Acronyms		PME&L	Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
BRCiS	Building Resilient Communities in Somalia	M2M	Mother to Mother
BU	Benadir University	NGO	Non private organization
CMDRR	Community-Managed Disaster Risk Reduction	PRORESS	Program to Enhance Resilience in Somalia
CNHWS	Community Nutrition and Health Workers	RC	Resilience Committee
CRS	Catholic Relief Services	SADO	Social-Life and Agricultural Development Organization
DRF	Disaster Resilience Framework	SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
DRL	Disaster Resilience Leadership	SILC	Savings and Internal Lending Communities
DRLA	Disaster Resilience Leadership Academy	SMILER	Simple Measurement of Indicators for Learning & Evidence Reporting
ENA	Essential Nutrition Action	SOS	SOS Children's Villages International
EW	Early warning	SSWC	Save Somali Women and Children
FAs	Field Agents	SWALIM	Somalia Water and Land Information Management
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network	TANGO	Technical Assistance to NGOs
FFP	Food for peace	TU/DRLA	Tulane University's Disaster Resilience Leadership Academy
FGD	Focus Group Discussion	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit		
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding		
NRM	Natural Resource Management		
OFDA	Office of the US Disaster Agency		
PDRAs	Participatory Disaster Risk Assessments		

Executive Summary

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) Somalia, in partnership with Save Somali Women and Children (SSWC), Social-Life and Agricultural Development (SADO), SOS Children's Villages International (SOS), and Tulane University's Disaster Resilience Leadership Academy (TU/DRLA) is implementing the **Program to Enhance Resilience in Somalia (PROGRESS)** funded by USAID (*OFDA, FFP, and the Mission*). The goal of the project is to increase resilience to recurrent shocks for approximately 16,000 Somali households (approximately 96,000 individual beneficiaries) in target communities in Afgooye district of Lower Shabelle region, Baidoa district of Bay region, and Belet-Hawa district of Gedo region, in southern Somalia.

This report provides a summary of the significant achievements made by CRS/partners in the implementation of PROGRESS activities among the 24 communities in Baidoa, Belet-Hawa, and Afgooye.

During the reporting period (October 2014-September 2015), implementation of the activities focused on improving acceptance of the Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) concept by communities, and cultivating a broader understanding of resilience building. This was achieved through forming and training Resilience Committees (RCs) on resilience leadership, disaster risk assessment, and development of CMDRR plans.

Dissemination of key social and behavior change messages to increase the target communities knowledge on women's nutrition during pregnancy and lactation, optimal IYCF (breastfeeding and complementary feeding), nutritional care of sick and malnourished children (including zinc, vitamin A), and the control of anemia, vitamin A and iodine deficiencies has reached considerable population in the twenty four (24) communities. The disseminations of the key ENA messages led to the formation of Mother to Mother support groups and establishment of vegetable gardens.

PROGRESS developed guidelines for implementation of innovation grants to fund prioritized activities with the CMDRR plans. The implementation of prioritized activities in the CMDRR plans has commenced in the three districts. Nine communities have started developing proposals to solicit funds to implement the prioritized activities.

CRS/Tulane/Benadir University teams have collected data, are transcribing/translating transcripts of the focus group discussions, and will then analyze the data in order to finalize the formative assessments. Findings from the formative assessments will assist in identification of resilience dimensions that will further guide the design of a context-specific framework and culturally and locally relevant resilience pathways and models to optimize the project impact.

Tulane/Benadir University has developed a Resilience Framework to guide knowledge management (KM) and documentation of innovative and promising practices, indigenous knowledge of climate and resilience, and lessons learned from program implementation. The framework will be linked with PROGRESS M&E plan to capture lessons learned and disseminate knowledge gained from linkages with other resilience actors and the project implementations.

Qualitative Impact

During the period under review, PROGRESS established three main offices that host staff from the different partners in Mogadishu, Baidoa, and Belet-Hawa. This arrangement has realized a cost-effective management model that avoids duplication of effort and coordinates security, project administration, logistics management, and enhances internal consultation among the partners. Partners have also concluded recruitment of all staff required to spearhead project implementation.

In an effort to strengthen the project key staff skills and competencies for successful implementations of the project activities, CRS has continued to build the implementing partner staff capacity in program management and technical areas. This will ensure effective implementation of the project activities eventually leading to the achievement of the project ultimate goal.

Table 1 below, provides a snapshot of capacity building trainings conducted over the year.

Table 1: Summary of project staff capacity building

	PDRA Analysis	CMDRR planning	SILC training	SMART skills Set	Resilience Leadership training
# of staff	11	11	8	7	8

PROGRESS scaled-up its programming and advocacy on maternal and child health throughout the year leading to the formation of functional Mother to Mother support groups, extensive community outreach sessions and establishment of twenty four (24) vegetable gardens across the project areas.

As a result of the Resilience Leadership training, RCs from ten villages have reviewed their CMDRR plans and prioritized the project they would like to address with support from PROGRESS.

PROGRESS enabled women and men, boys and girls (WMBGs) to realize their full rights, responsibilities, and opportunities in supporting greater resilience at the community and household levels. Formation of Mother to Mother support groups, equal representations of women and men in RCs committees, sensitizing women to participate in the trainings, PDRA and CMDRR process were some of the strategies put in place to ensure equal participation in decision making, project activities implementation, and benefits from the project service delivery during the period. As a result **52.88%** of the beneficiaries reached this quarter were women.

CRS/partners have maintained collaboration with other agencies implementing resilience projects in the targeted districts to avoid duplication and improve program quality. PROGRESS established itself and forged solid partnerships with an array of stakeholder including BRICs, SomRep, INGOs, local NGOs, and local and regional authorities in Baidoa, Belet-Hawa, and Afgooye.

Quantitative Impact

During the first year of PROGRESS, CRS/partners reached **16,492** community members through project interventions, of whom **7,630** were male and **8,862** female. Table 2, below, provides a breakdown by output of the 16,492.

Table 2: Summary quantitative achievement output

Output	Female	Male	Total
Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment and Analysis (PDRA) and CMDRR plans conducted in target communities	4,855	5,406	10,261
Female and male SILC members trained on SILC methodology	1,384	1,049	2,433
Cases of malnutrition in target communities identified and referred to nutrition centers	504	318	822
Community members participating in nutrition sessions	1,811	465	2,276
Innovation projects funded by the project	308	392	700
Total direct beneficiaries	8,862	7,630	16,492

Year One (1) Achievements

Purpose 1: Increased institutional capacity of target communities to adapt to shocks and stresses

Participatory disaster risk assessment and analysis (PDRA) conducted in target communities

During Year 1, efforts were geared toward facilitation of the target communities and RCs to identify common hazards and develop plans to mitigate the impact of these hazards. As a result, 24 target communities across the project area identified common hazards, vulnerabilities, and local capacities, and developed their own CMDRRs plans to mitigate the negative impacts of the identified common hazards. CMDRRs focus on mobilizing the community to enable them to collectively address a common disaster risk and to collectively pursue common disaster risk reduction measures. To operationalize the CMDRR plans, the 24 villages formed Resilience Committees whose roles and responsibilities are to spearhead the implementation of the annual CMDRR plans.

Resilience Committees trained on Resilience Leadership and management of EW information.

TU/DRLA and Benadir University (BU) conducted Disaster Resilience Leadership (DRL) trainings for RCs to further build the capacity of the committees. A total of 90 RC members participated in the two-day trainings held in each of the target districts. The RC members from the ten villages that attended the DRL training were able to revise their CMDRR plans and prioritize key action items they would like to address with support from PROGRESS.



Figure 2 Women participating in group work during Resilience leadership training in Baidoa

During the Resilience Leadership training, one participant from Baidoa noted, “Four people came to me last night and asked me about the lessons I’ve learned here. I told them that the lessons I learned were all things that have been part of our lives and practices; some already happen and other might happen if we were told and encouraged...So the plan is as we leave here that we keep contacting, raising awareness and support each other.”

Innovation projects funded by the project

To support the prioritized activities in the CMDRR plans, nine RCs in Baidoa, Afgooye and Belet-Hawa submitted proposal to be considered for funding under the innovation grant component of PROGRESS. Currently eight communities’ proposals are under review, and one grant was awarded in Baade village in Baidoa through an internal stringent and transparent process guided by the CRS PROGRESS small grants guidelines.

Table 3: Summary of key achievement for Purpose 1

District	# of communities who conducted PDRAs	# of communities who developed DRR plans	# of communities who formed RCs	# of RCs trained on resilience leadership	# of innovation grants initiated
Afgooye	10	10	10	30	3
Baidoa	7	7	7	30	3
Belet-Hawa	7	7	7	30	3
Total	24	24	24	90	9

Purpose 2: Increased capacity of male and female members of 16,000 households to adapt to economic, nutrition, ecological, and social shocks

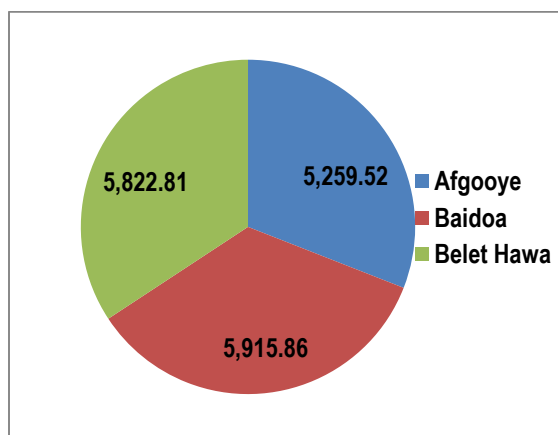
Female and male SILC members trained on SILC methodology

Savings and Internal Lending Community (SILC) is a savings-led program that CRS uses to provide financial services to the poor/poorest in the communities. CRS implements SILC with the broad aim of supporting the poor to diversify their income generating activities, increase savings and access to credit, especially for women, and provide households and communities in the target areas with saving skills for increased resilience.

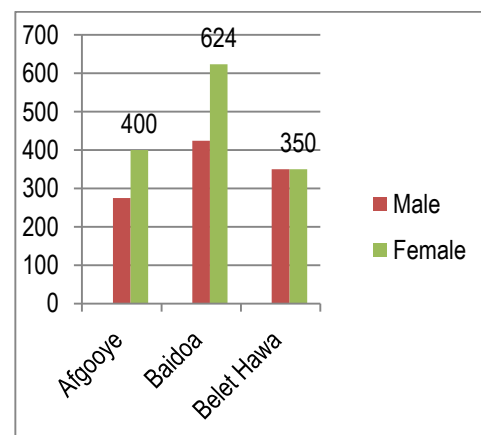
During the period, CRS/ Partners facilitated SILC trainings for the recruited 24 Field Agents (FAs) separately in the three locations to introduce Field Agents to SILC methodology and principles, data collection/reporting tools, best practices and operational procedures.

Fourteen (14) bicycles were procured and delivered to SILC Field Agents to facilitate movements within the villages. Procurement of the bicycles has enabled Field Agents to improve delivery of service to the groups. As a result of the improved visits and mentorship, groups are now meeting more regularly and have increased savings.

Cumulatively, 106 SILC groups were formed in Afgooye, Baidoa, and Belet-Hawa and **2,242** SILC members consisting of **1,374** female members were trained on SILC methodology. The groups are organized; they are keeping records as required, meeting regularly, and have made significant savings (more than \$16,000) during the period.



SILC savings by district



SILC group member per district

Table 4: SILC group Savings

SILC Groups saving				
No. of SILC groups	Male	Female	Total	Total Saving in USD
106	868	1,374	2,242	16,334.36

Train RCs, others stakeholders, marginalized groups and women leaders on SGBV prevention, protection and conflict prevention/mitigation

During the year, CRS partners trained 60 community members consisting of RCs, Community Nutrition Workers, and women leaders, and youth groups on sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) in Baidoa and Afgooye. The training participants were trained on the possible causes, consequences, and types of SGBV, providing effective response services such as treatment, psychosocial support, security and safety, reporting, and referral systems. After the training, community members conducted regular sensitization and awareness sessions in their respective communities, while documenting cases of SGBV.

In addition, sixty (60) community members consisting of RCs and other stakeholders were trained on conflict prevention/mitigation in order to strengthen the capacity of RCs and other stakeholders in understanding conflict, conflict prevention, and mitigation as well as understanding causes and stages of conflict, steps for peacebuilding and different approaches such as conflict identification, mediation and negotiations in managing and resolving conflicts

Small holder farmers and other vulnerable people especially women from the SILC groups gained improved knowledge on CRS five skill sets

In Year 1, 127 individuals were trained on CRS SMART skills to build the capacity of smallholder farmers, RCs and FAs to work together effectively, manage their natural resources and incomes, engage in profitable enterprises and learn how to innovate so that they can advance towards sustainable agricultural production and livelihoods development.

Community Nutrition Volunteers, SILC Groups and Resilience Committee members trained on Essential Nutrition Action (ENA)

CRS' nutrition lead partner, SOS, trained 24 communities Health and Nutrition Workers and 42 RCs in Baidoa, Belet-Hawa and Afgooye on Essential Nutrition Action (ENA) key messages.

Table 5: Key achievement for nutrition component

	Female	Male	Total
Number of SILC group members trained on ENA, by sex.	929	410	1339
Number of RC members trained on ENA by sex.	4	41	45
Number of people attending cooking sessions, by sex.	204	118	322

Community outreach sessions for 16,000 Households conducted

For Year 1, RCs and Community Health and Nutrition Workers mobilized target communities to increase their awareness on ENA messages. As a result, communities formed 30 M2M support groups, cooking demonstrations, conducted 71 community nutrition sessions reaching approximately 2,276 community members, made 82 referrals to nutrition centers, and established 24 kitchen gardens in Baidoa.

Table 6: Referrals by age categories

Indicators	18-34 Years	35-49 Years	Total
# pregnant mothers referred to health centers by age	63	104	167
# lactating mothers referred to health centers by age	34	41	75

Mother to mother support groups formed

M2M support groups promote the adoption of healthy nutritional behaviors and reach more community members with ENA messages including exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months. The group will create a forum for members to share experiences, stories, and explore options to try new behavior and ways to overcome nutrition and health problems related to child upbringing.

Conduct cooking demonstrations and health education



PROGRESS conducted cooking demonstration in the target villages in Baidoa to help households with limited resources to make food choices that will improve their diet and health. The demonstrations provided hands-on learning activities and encourage discussions. The participatory cooking demonstrations conducted will aid families to plan and prepare nutritious meals.

Figure 3: Cooking demonstration in Awdinle in Baidoa

Vegetable gardens promoted

PROGRESS promotes the establishment of kitchen vegetable gardens to promote diet diversity among target households and access by vulnerable women and children. During the period, 24 kitchen gardens were established by the target households in Afgooye and Baidoa.

Table 7: Summary of Key achievements in Purpose 2

District	SILC FAs trained	SILC groups	SILC group membership	# of Individuals trained on CRS 5 skill sets	# of trained on protection, cohesion and conflict mitigation	# of Community outreach sessions conducted	M2M support groups formed	# of vegetable garden established
Afgooye	10	32	617	32	60	38	10	12
Baidoa	7	40	925	64	60	41	20	12
Belet-Hawa	7	34	700	31	-	-	-	-
Total	24	106	2242	127	120	79	30	24

Purpose 3: Enhanced resilience learning of communities, implementers, USAID and others

Conduct Resilience Contextual Analysis

During Year 1, PROGRESS/TU DRLA and Benadir University developed a contextually-relevant Resilience Framework. The Disaster Resilience Framework (DRF) will serve as a mechanism for guiding PROGRESS's ability to analyze the dynamics and pathways by which resilience is built at individual, household, community, and system levels, and to explore the dimensions of resilience, and the indicators and methods for assessing resilience. The DRF will be linked with the PROGRESS Monitoring, Evaluation, and Accountability and Learning (MEAL) system and will contribute to assessing program performance. The Resilience Framework is integrated with the PROGRESS knowledge management system to continuously

inform the project implementation by disseminating knowledge from expert, indigenous and programmatic lessons learned.

TU/DRLA and BU developed the Formative Assessment Protocol through a series of key meetings involving staff and faculty from both universities, as well as resilience stakeholders in the region. The protocol identifies assessment goals and objectives, the Resilience Framework, research design, data collection tools, the approach, and the formative assessment questions.

TU/DRLA and BU received approval from the Institutional Review Board during the period before moving forward with activities (for example, focus group discussions, or FGDs) in the field. However, they were able to conduct key informant interviews with resilience stakeholders in the region and expect to complete the formative assessment for the 24 target communities in fiscal year 2016.

Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning

In March, 2014, USAID conducted an M&E workshop for the three Somalia APS awardees. Thereafter CRS/partners reviewed the theory of change, developed a log frame, and submitted its M&E plan. CRS has received provisional approval of the M&E submissions.

Subsequently, CRS finalized the set-up of a comprehensive M&E system using its Simple Measurement of Indicators for Learning and Evidenced based Reporting (SMILER) system, a participatory approach bringing together all implementing partners. The SMILER incorporates finalized documents from the M&E workshop, designed and drafted data collection tools, data flow and management processes, and identification of resources and capacities needed to implement the system. The SMILER system is currently being pre-tested before the final rollout of tools and processes.

During the same period, USAID and TANGO conducted a baseline survey workshop to address sampling and logistics issues for the three sub awardees, and to discuss what and what not to be included in the household and community survey questions. CRS/partners are in the process of reviewing the M&E plan following the deliberations of the workshop.

Coordination and Linkages with Stakeholders

PROGRESS established itself and forged solid partnerships with an array of stakeholders implementing resilience projects in Somalia. CRS representatives attend and actively contribute to the monthly Somalia Resilience Working Group meeting hosted by the Somalia NGO Consortium in Nairobi. PROGRESS leadership participated in information-sharing roundtables at the regional level and worked closely with local authorities and technical agencies such as Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM), Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), and Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU).

Performance Monitoring

The main mode of engagement with PROGRESS partners to monitor project progress entails discussion of work plans, field visits, and coordination in targeting beneficiaries as well as monthly update meetings. Throughout the year, the COP, the MEAL coordinator, and PROGRESS M&E officer undertook alternating field visits in various district and filed project progress field reports. USAID/CRS quarterly review meetings to discuss achievements and challenges have been conducted during the period.

Constraints and Critical Issues

Despite realizing significant achievement in the formation of community structures, provision of technical trainings for partner staff, stakeholders, and target groups, some critical issues impacted project implementation. These include: delayed start of the project activities due to a lengthy approval

process for work plan and M&E plan, and a complex array of insecurity, necessitating perennial vigilance and a review of the organisational security protocol and guidelines. A number of project locations with the three districts remain unsafe, have illegal roadblocks, and/or are not under the control of the Somali Government; hence these locations were inaccessible on several occasions. CRS/PROGRESS has shared with USAID the dynamics and the theory of change was revised during the M&E process to reflect revised target communities as opposed to the initial 46 communities in the original proposal.

The CRS Liaison Officer/Security focal person continued to attend all of the bi-weekly NGO safety program (NSP) meetings throughout the year and provided continual feedback to the team regarding the security situation in the areas of operation.

Lessons Learned

For CMDRR to be accepted conceptually by the target communities, a deliberate and concerted effort should be made to change the community mindsets and sole dependence on external support to address the recurrent shocks and stresses from common hazards to mindsets of self-reliance. Strengthening the capacity of community organizations as well as strengthening networks and linkages are key for achieving the CMDRR objectives.

PROGRESS gained invaluable insight into the complexity of Early Warning Systems (EWS) training at the community level. This training requires cross-collaboration with various partners in diverse fields. Initial trainings on EWS focused on introductory information; however, subsequent trainings will be tailored to meet the needs of each community in partnership with SWALIM and other appropriate agencies in the region.

In an effort to avoid duplication of activities by partners and to create synergy with the different stakeholders, the PROGRESS team has actively involved all stakeholders in project geographic locations in planning and implementation of PROGRESS activities. The information gathered from such interactions was useful during the identification of external actors for the review of the theory of change at the USAID lead M&E workshop.

Annex 1: Indicators Performance FY15 (October 2014- September 2015)

Indicator number	Source	Indicator	Target	Actual		% of Target Achieved	Deviation narrative
OP 1.4	CRS	Average number of community members participating in DRR assessment and analysis by sex.	1400	10,261		759%	The number of participants in the CMDRR was underestimated. The project team believed community interest would be low because the community is accustomed to aid.
				Male	Female		
				5,406	4,855		
OP 1.6	CRS	Number of RC members trained on resilience leadership disaggregated by sex.	300	90		30%	The training of community groups was delayed due to insecurity.
				Male	Female		
				53	37		
O1.3	CRS	Number of RCs engaged directly on innovation grants and connectors projects.	20	9		45%	Communities took long to identify projects, and subsequently delayed proposal development.
O1.2	CRS	Number of communities that developed CMDRR and Contingency plans.	20	24		120%	
OP 1.3	CRS	Number of Resilience Committees formed.	20	24		120%	
OP 1.5	CRS	Number of PDRAs conducted.	20	24		120%	
O2.1	CRS	Percent of SILC Members regularly saving as per group norm, by sex.	30%	32%		106.7%	
IO2.1	CRS	Number of SILC groups formed.	98	106		108.2%	
IO2.2	CRS	Number of SILC group members by sex.	1,960	2,242		124%	
				Male	Female		
				868	1,374		
OP 2.1	CRS	Number of Individual members completed SILC training by sex.	1,960	2,242		124%	
				Male	Female		
				868	1,374		
OP 2.3	FFP	Percent of cases of acute malnutrition in children under 5 (6–59 months) detected who are referred for treatment.	TBD	502		-	
OP 2.4.	CRS		TBD	745		-	

		Number of malnourished children under the age of 5 and pregnant and lactating mothers referred to health centers by age and sex.		Male under 5	Female under 5		
				279	223		
				Pregnant /lactating	243		
OP 2.5	CRS	Number of community outreach sessions conducted.	90	79		87.8%	
OP 2.6	CRS	Number of volunteers trained on the seven Essential Nutrition Action	24	24		100%	
OP 2.7	CRS	Number of SILC group members trained on ENA, by sex.	1,960	1,339		68.31%	
				Male	Female		
				410	929		
OP 2.8	CRS	Number of RC members trained on ENA, by sex.	30	24		80%	
				Male	Female		
				22	2		
OP 2.11	CRS	Number of mother to mother support groups formed.	24	30		125%	
OP 2.12	CRS	Number of households with vegetable garden.	24	24		100%	
OP 2.9	CRS	Number of people attending cooking sessions, by sex.	400	322		80.5%	
OP 2.10	CRS	Number of people attending health education sessions, by sex.	2,400	2,276		94.8%	
OP 2.2	CRS	Number of individual received training on Five skills set by sex.	300	127		42.33%	The training of community groups was delayed due to insecurity
				Male	Female		
				76	51		
OP 2.16	OFDA	Number of people trained in SGBV prevention and conflict mitigation by sex.	102	120		117.64%	
				Male	Female		
				66	54		
SP 3.1	CRS	Number of studies completed for learning on resilience.	1	Ongoing			
OP 3.1	CRS	PROGRESS resilience framework developed.	1	1		100%	
OP 3.12	CRS	% of RCs who revise plans based on project learning.	24	10		41.66%	The concept of CMDRR was relatively new to communities and took more

						time than anticipated, from planning and prioritizing, to implementation, hence no much project learning to warrant revision of CMDRR plans.
OP 3.7	CRS	Number of stakeholders mapped by type (classified by different stakeholders).	35	30	85.71%	

Annex 2: Activities achieved per community

#	Partner	District	Village	Activities achieved	Latitude	Longitude
1	CRS	Belet-Hawa	Belet Amin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training communities to map the most common hazards and detail their vulnerabilities and capacities • Facilitation to develop CMDRR plans • Formation Resilience committees • Training of SILC Field Agents in SILC methodologies. • Formation of SILC groups • Training of SILC group members on SILC methodology and ENA messages • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs 	3°57'21.82" N	41°53'38.11"E
2	CRS	Belet-Hawa	Jiracle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training communities to map the most common hazards and detail their vulnerabilities and capacities • Facilitation to develop CMDRR plans • Formation Resilience committees • Training of SILC Field Agents in SILC methodologies. • Formation of SILC groups • Training of SILC group members on SILC methodology and ENA messages • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs 	3°33'38.84" N	41°46'46.74"E
3	CRS	Belet-Hawa	Oda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training communities to map the most common hazards and detail their vulnerabilities and capacities • Facilitation to develop CMDRR plans • Formation Resilience committees • Training of SILC Field Agents in SILC methodologies. • Formation of SILC groups 	3°59'56.83" N	41°56'33.00"E

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of SILC group members on SILC methodology and ENA messages • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs 		
4	CRS	Belet-Hawa	Unsi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training communities to map the most common hazards and detail their vulnerabilities and capacities • Facilitation to develop CMDRR plans • Formation Resilience committees • Training of SILC Field Agents in SILC methodologies. • Formation of SILC groups • Training of SILC group members on SILC methodology and ENA messages • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs 	3°59'22.70" N	41°55'49.01"E
5	CRS	Belet-Hawa	Arabo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training communities to map the most common hazards and detail their vulnerabilities and capacities • Facilitation to develop CMDRR plans • Formation Resilience committees • Training of SILC Field Agents in SILC methodologies. • Formation of SILC groups • Training of SILC group members on SILC methodology and ENA messages • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs 	3°57'20.48" N	41°55'43.61"E

6	CRS	Belet-Hawa	Waradey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training communities to map the most common hazards and detail their vulnerabilities and capacities • Facilitation to develop CMDRR plans • Formation Resilience committees • Training of SILC Field Agents in SILC methodologies. • Formation of SILC groups • Training of SILC group members on SILC methodology and ENA messages • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs 	3°33'38.84" N	41°46'46.74"E
7	CRS	Belet-Hawa	Fuleyle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training communities to map the most common hazards and detail their vulnerabilities and capacities • Facilitation to develop CMDRR plans • Formation Resilience committees • Training of SILC Field Agents in SILC methodologies. • Formation of SILC groups • Training of SILC group members on SILC methodology and ENA messages • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs 	3°53'47.20" N	41°54.3.019"E
8	CRS	Baidoa	Bonkay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training communities to map the most common hazards and detail their vulnerabilities and capacities • Facilitation to develop CMDRR plans • Formation Resilience committees • Training of SILC Field Agents in SILC methodologies. • Formation of SILC groups • Training of SILC group members on SILC methodology and ENA messages • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems 	3°09'12.19" N	43°37'55.74"E

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Protection and Cohesion training • Conducting community outreach sessions and cooking demonstration • Formation of mother to mother support group 		
9	CRS	Baidoa	Baadicate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training communities to map the most common hazards and detail their vulnerabilities and capacities • Facilitation to develop CMDRR plans • Formation Resilience committees • Training of SILC Field Agents in SILC methodologies. • Formation of SILC groups • Training of SILC group members on SILC methodology and ENA messages • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Protection and Cohesion training • Conducting community outreach sessions and cooking demonstration • Formation of mother to mother support group 	3°08'21.72" N	43°34'52.78"E
10	CRS	Baidoa	Miidow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training communities to map the most common hazards and detail their vulnerabilities and capacities • Facilitation to develop CMDRR plans • Formation Resilience committees 	3°10'27.11" N	43°27'58.89"E

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of SILC Field Agents in SILC methodologies. • Formation of SILC groups • Training of SILC group members on SILC methodology and ENA messages • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Protection and Cohesion training • Conducting community outreach sessions and cooking demonstration • Formation of mother to mother support group • Establishment of vegetable gardens 		
11	CRS	Baidoa	Reebay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training communities to map the most common hazards and detail their vulnerabilities and capacities • Facilitation to develop CMDRR plans • Formation Resilience committees • Training of SILC Field Agents in SILC methodologies. • Formation of SILC groups • Training of SILC group members on SILC methodology and ENA messages • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Protection and Cohesion training • Conducting community outreach sessions and cooking demonstration • Formation of mother to mother support group 	3°09'47.14" N	43°34'43.92"E

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of vegetable gardens 		
12	CRS	Baidoa	Misigaale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training communities to map the most common hazards and detail their vulnerabilities and capacities • Facilitation to develop CMDRR plans • Formation Resilience committees • Training of SILC Field Agents in SILC methodologies. • Formation of SILC groups • Training of SILC group members on SILC methodology and ENA messages • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Conducting community outreach sessions and cooking demonstration • Protection and Cohesion training • Innovation grants • Formation of mother to mother support group 	3°10'06.40" N	43°33'04.56"E
13	CRS	Baidoa	Awdiindle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training communities to map the most common hazards and detail their vulnerabilities and capacities • Facilitation to develop CMDRR plans • Formation Resilience committees • Training of SILC Field Agents in SILC methodologies. • Formation of SILC groups • Training of SILC group members on SILC methodology and ENA messages • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs 	3°10'14.04" N	43°24'34.45"E

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Conducting community outreach sessions and cooking demonstration • Protection and Cohesion training • Protection and Cohesion training • Formation of mother to mother support group 		
14	CRS	Baidoa	Aliyow Mumin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training communities to map the most common hazards and detail their vulnerabilities and capacities • Facilitation to develop CMDRR plans • Formation Resilience committees • Training of SILC Field Agents in SILC methodologies. • Formation of SILC groups • Training of SILC group members on SILC methodology and ENA messages • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Conducting community outreach sessions and cooking demonstration • Protection and Cohesion training • Formation of mother to mother support group • Establishment of vegetable gardens 	2°59'04.68" N	43°30'54.40"E
15	CRS	Afgooye	Marerey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of SILC groups • Training communities to map the most common hazards and detail their vulnerabilities and capacities • Facilitation to develop CMDRR plans • Formation Resilience committees • Training of SILC Field Agents in SILC methodologies. 	2° 8'4.10"N	45° 3'29.36"E

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of SILC groups • Training of SILC group members on SILC methodology and ENA messages • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Protection and Cohesion training • Innovation grants • Conducting community outreach sessions and cooking demonstration • Establishment of vegetable gardens 		
16	CRS	Afgooye	Caanole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training communities to map the most common hazards and detail their vulnerabilities and capacities • Facilitation to develop CMDRR plans • Formation Resilience committees • Training of SILC Field Agents in SILC methodologies. • Formation of SILC groups • Training of SILC group members on SILC methodology and ENA messages • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Protection and Cohesion training 	2° 7'48.68"N	45° 2'28.76"E
17	CRS	Afgooye	Sabib	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training communities to map the most common hazards and detail their vulnerabilities and capacities • Facilitation to develop CMDRR plans • Formation Resilience committees • Training of SILC Field Agents in SILC methodologies. • Formation of SILC groups 	02°07'46.8" N	45°02'09.1"E

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of SILC group members on SILC methodology and ENA messages • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Protection and Cohesion training 		
18	CRS	Afgooye	Mordille	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training communities to map the most common hazards and detail their vulnerabilities and capacities • Facilitation to develop CMDRR plans • Formation Resilience committees • Training of SILC Field Agents in SILC methodologies. • Formation of SILC groups • Training of SILC group members on SILC methodology and ENA messages • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Protection and Cohesion training 	2°07'14.9"N	45°01'52.5"E
19	CRS	Afgooye	Galawar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training communities to map the most common hazards and detail their vulnerabilities and capacities • Facilitation to develop CMDRR plans • Formation Resilience committees • Training of SILC Field Agents in SILC methodologies. • Formation of SILC groups • Training of SILC group members on SILC methodology and ENA messages • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Protection and Cohesion training 	2° 8'47.04"N	45° 4'29.29"E

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting community outreach sessions and cooking demonstration • Establishment of vegetable gardens 		
20	CRS	Afgooye	Sagalaad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training communities to map the most common hazards and detail their vulnerabilities and capacities • Facilitation to develop CMDRR plans • Formation Resilience committees • Training of SILC Field Agents in SILC methodologies. • Formation of SILC groups • Training of SILC group members on SILC methodology and ENA messages • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Protection and Cohesion training • Innovation grants • Conducting community outreach sessions and cooking demonstration • Establishment of vegetable gardens 	02°08'40.7" N	45°06'32.3"E
21	CRS	Afgooye	Bulo Madina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training communities to map the most common hazards and detail their vulnerabilities and capacities • Facilitation to develop CMDRR plans • Formation Resilience committees • Training of SILC Field Agents in SILC methodologies. • Formation of SILC groups • Training of SILC group members on SILC methodology and ENA messages • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA 	2°13'39.58" N	45°12'49.1"E

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Protection and Cohesion training • Conducting community outreach sessions and cooking demonstration • Establishment of vegetable gardens 		
22	CRS	Afgooye	Buuxow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of SILC groups • Training communities to map the most common hazards and detail their vulnerabilities and capacities • Facilitation to develop CMDRR plans • Formation Resilience committees • Training of SILC Field Agents in SILC methodologies. • Formation of SILC groups • Training of SILC group members on SILC methodology and ENA messages • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Protection and Cohesion training • Innovation grants • Conducting community outreach sessions and cooking demonstration • Establishment of vegetable gardens 	2°13'36.34" N	45°12'17.25"E
23	CRS	Afgooye	Buri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training communities to map the most common hazards and detail their vulnerabilities and capacities • Facilitation to develop CMDRR plans • Formation Resilience committees • Training of SILC Field Agents in SILC methodologies. 	2°15'04.19" N	45°10'24.51"E

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of SILC groups • Training of SILC group members on SILC methodology and ENA messages • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Protection and Cohesion training • Innovation grants • Conducting community outreach sessions and cooking demonstration 		
24	CRS	Afgooye	Balow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training communities to map the most common hazards and detail their vulnerabilities and capacities • Facilitation to develop CMDRR plans • Formation Resilience committees • Training of SILC Field Agents in SILC methodologies. • Formation of SILC groups • Training of SILC group members on SILC methodology and ENA messages • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Protection and Cohesion training • Conducting community outreach sessions and cooking demonstration • Establishment of vegetable gardens 	02°11'33.7" N	45°09'28.25"E